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The "corrected text" of James Joyce's *Ulysses* is full of errors that skew its meaning and rhythm, a scholar says: Page A6.

A scholar of black literature is leaving Emory U. after a bitter three-year battle to reverse a decision to deny her tenure: Page A15.

At least 500 Chicano and Latino faculty members should be in tenure-track positions at the U. of California by the year 2000, a coalition of Hispanic educators said: Page A15.

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In Lawsuit Accord, Temple U. to Boost Women's Sports Aid

Settlement of 8-year-old case seen putting pressure on other colleges

PHILADELPHIA

Temple University agreed last week to give more than 40 per cent of its athletic scholarships to women. In an out-of-court settlement of an eight-year-old sex-discrimination lawsuit, the university also agreed to sponsor a new women's sports team and to add several new staff members in women's athletics.

Many legal observers said the outcome would put additional pressure on colleges and universities to make their sports programs equitable for women, even though an out-of-court settlement does not establish legal precedent.

Some also said that it might presage more lawsuits and tougher enforcement of anti-sex-discrimination laws.

Disclosure of graduation rates of athletes and all other students would be required by bills introduced in Congress: Page A29.

"The settlement is significant because it shows that it's feasible to create a program that is fair to women," said Ellen Vargyas, a lawyer with the National Women's Law Center who helped represent the eight former Temple athletes who brought the case.

Merrily Dean Baker, who is now director of women's athletics at the University of Minnesota and is scheduled to become an assistant executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in September, said: "Now Title IX is back on

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SOME REMAIN SKEPTICAL

U.S. Researchers See Historic Shift in Relations With Soviet Scientists

Frank Press of the National Academy of Sciences and Yevgeniy P. Velikhov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences confer at a meeting in Washington.

By KIM McDONALD

American scientists can hardly believe the change.

Months before President Reagan's recent summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Russian scientists who had never been allowed out of their country and had not always been forthcoming with their data began traveling to the United States, touting the benefits of open international exchanges.

Backed by Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness, they begged Americans to join them in missions to Mars, experiments on an advanced space station, and other ambitious basic-science ventures.

While some American scientists say it is too early to determine how substantive the shift will be, many who watched Soviet researchers at recent U.S. conferences sensed that they were witnesses to a historic development in American-Soviet relations.

Some of the changes were remarkable, they say. Russians who had appeared formal and reserved in the past now seemed affable and even outspo-

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Today's Fund-Raising Detectives Hunt 'Suspects' Who Have Big Money to Give

STEVE WOIT, PICTURE GROUP

Prospect researcher Kathleen Foley of Carleton College: Inquiries must be discreet to avoid angering donors and jeopardizing future gifts.

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Carleton College officials hadn't had an inkling that one of their alumni volunteers was a wealthy man.

But when the volunteer mentioned one day that he was going to spend the weekend taking care of his farms, Carleton fund raisers quietly put Kathleen A. Foley on his trail.

Newspaper clippings provided the first clue to his wealth. Ms. Foley checked one article about the alumnus's marriage 20 years earlier, which mentioned that many of the wedding guests were from a county in northern Iowa.

Guessing that the farms might be there, Ms. Foley, who works in Carleton's fund-raising office, consulted county land records. As it turned out, the alumnus owned seven farms that were worth several million dollars.

Soon after, Ms. Foley turned her report over to her colleagues in the development office, who are now, as they say in fund raising, "cultivating" the donor—involving him in special college activities and hoping to persuade him to include a substantial gift of real estate for Carleton in his will.

From small liberal-arts colleges like Carleton to major universities, locating donors with the potential to make big gifts has become a finely tuned science.

Stock Proxies and Tax Forms

Fund raisers call it "prospect research." Once confined to consulting dusty alumni files, research on donors today can include checks of land holdings, court records of estate and divorce proceedings, stock proxies, tax forms, and memberships in clubs and on corporate boards. That material is added to information gathered from other alumni and from faculty members and administrators.

In fact, college researchers who study donors are so much like detectives that they even refer to potential contributors as "suspects." And like some detectives, they step on a few toes.

Their investigative activities are posing

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In Brief

University of Rochester Sued by Fraternity It Banned

A fraternity is suing the University of Rochester for banning the organization from the campus after a sexual assault on a student during a party at the fraternity's house in February.

Theta Delta Chi claims in the lawsuit it filed in a state court that the university violated its own disciplinary policy when it shut down the fraternity for a period of 10 years. The fraternity is seeking to be reinstated.

David Rothenberg, a lawyer for Theta Delta Chi, said the university did not give the fraternity a chance to present testimony or mitigating evidence before banning it from the campus. As a result, he said, both innocent and guilty members were punished for the incident.

At a hearing, a panel of three university administrators found three Theta Delta Chi members guilty of sexually harassing a 19-year-old woman after the party. The woman, who attends college in Ohio, charged that as many as eight men had sex with her during a party at the house. She refused to press charges.

Lawmakers Assail Halt of Livermore Drug Investigation

WASHINGTON

A Congressional panel examining allegations of widespread drug abuse at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory condemned laboratory administrators last week for terminating a 1986 undercover investigation. The investigation had identified more than 100 employees suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs at the research facility.

Members of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations also charged that officials from the Energy Department, which finances the laboratory, and Livermore managers tried to hide their part in ending the investigation by providing "conflicting statements" to the subcommittee and concealing key documents from it.

Lawmakers noted at a hearing that they were particularly distressed to learn that some of those suspected of drug trafficking at the nuclear-weapons laboratory held top-secret security clearances.

"We have serious questions about the integrity of security at our nation's most sensitive nuclear weapons and research facilities," said Rep. John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the panel.

Energy Under Secretary Joseph F. Salgado denied at the hearing that there had been any cover-up. He said the investigation was halted because it failed to produce new leads and had served as a notice that drug use would not be tolerated.

In addition, Livermore officials denied that any suggestion had been made by senior managers to end the investigation to prevent adverse publicity.

Administrators at Livermore and at the University of California, which manages the laboratory for the Energy Department, have also been criticized recently by lawmakers who say the officials were lax in managing a dispute between two top researchers there. The dispute concerned the technical accuracy of information about the reliability of an x-ray laser proposed for President Reagan's Star Wars missile-defense system.

Some University of California faculty members have been highly critical of the university's management of the government weapons laboratories at Livermore and at Los Alamos, N.M. A special committee of the Academic Senate is currently studying the relationship between the university and the laboratories. The university's contract for managing the installations comes up for renewal in 1990. —KIM McDONALD

Workers Who Claimed Bias Win Cash Settlements

The New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology has awarded cash settlements to 11 Hispanic employees and job applicants who had charged the institute with racial discrimination. Sixteen additional cases are pending.

Those 27 were among 33 cases of alleged discrimination against Hispanics in hiring and promotion decisions that were uncovered during a U.S. Labor Department investigation. Six cases were dropped after further review of institute files.

Michael Martinez, affirmative-action officer for the institute, said he could not disclose the cash amounts of the settlements.

The Labor Department's investigation was begun in 1985 at the request of four Hispanic employees. The cases were related to personnel decisions between 1980 and 1985.

Woman Charged in Theft of $48,000 in Student Aid

A federal grand jury has indicted a Houston woman who allegedly used 45 fictitious names to obtain more than $48,000 in federal student loans.

Ethel Mae Jackson was arrested on the campus of Texas Southern University earlier this month after she tried to collect financial aid using a false name, officials said.

She has been charged with 45 counts of theft of student-aid funds and 25 counts of using a fake Social Security number.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Albert T. Ratliff said Ms. Jackson enrolled in classes at Texas Southern and the University of Houston. After enrolling, he said, she would apply for financial aid under the Pell Grant and Supplemental Education Grant programs at the universities, as well as from other sources. After she received the money, she would not show up for classes, he said. The arrest followed an eight-month investigation.

Communist Student Leader Wins Contested Presidency

Two students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, one of whom is an avowed Communist, will be allowed to assume their positions as student-government co-presidents in a resolution of a four-month dispute over their election.

The election of Jason Rabinowitz, a member of the Young Communist League, and Shari Silkoff, who is not a Communist, was validated this month following a decision by the coordinating committee of the Student Government Association.

The March election of the two students was overturned in April by a student judiciary panel, which ruled that two students could not serve as co-presidents.

Stephanie M. Orefice, the student representative on the university's board of trustees, said the April action was "very political."

The full student senate will have to affirm the election when it reconvenes in the fall.

N.Y. Budget Cuts Imperil Funds for Supercomputer

Cornell University and National Science Foundation officials said last week that New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo's proposal to eliminate state aid to the national supercomputer center at the university could threaten federal financing for the facility.

The Governor's proposal, part of a package designed to close a $900-million gap in the state's budget, would cut $733,000 of the $800,000 grant awarded to the center for the fiscal year that began in April.

"It is money that it is needed [at Cornell] very badly and it's an amount that is not swallowed here easily," said Lawrence E. Brandt, the N.S.F.'s associate program manager for supercomputer centers.

Mr. Brandt said the Governor's proposal sends a negative signal to N.S.F. officials who must decide this summer whether to renew grants to the center for the next federal fiscal year, which begins in October. The Cornell center receives more than $5-million a year from the science foundation. It is one of five supercomputer centers established by the N.S.F.

College Board, City Schools Set Program for Minorities

The College Board has announced plans to sponsor a special summer program with the public schools of Fort Worth, Tex., and Washington, D.C., to emphasize the importance of higher education to minority students.

The program, called College Knowledge, will be financed with a $50,000 grant from the Aetna Life & Casualty Foundation.

The program is designed to help students learn about college and how to prepare for it academically. Participants in the program will, among other things, learn about college admission tests, visit campuses, and be taught how to improve their writing skills. The two school systems are the first in the nation to participate in the project.

College Offers a Semester Free to Future Teachers

Beginning next fall, students at Wabash College will be able to complete requirements for state teaching certificates through a tuition-free ninth semester.

Deborah A. Butler, director of teacher education at Wabash, said the college wanted to help students who decide late to become schoolteachers, or who have heavy course loads in their majors and are unable to complete the required education courses during their four undergraduate years. Students at the all-male institution would otherwise be required to take education courses during summers at other colleges.

Students will apply for the program in the spring of their sophomore year. Five students will be accepted each year, with preference given to minority students and mathematics and science majors.

Seminaries Concerned Over Baptist Election

Conservatives cemented their control over the Southern Baptist Convention last week, when they elected the Rev. Jerry Vines as their new president.

Mr. Vines, the co-pastor of the

MARGINALIA

The editor of Marginalia is on vacation. The column will resume upon his return.

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Votes at Bowling Green U., Social Science Council, Skidmore College

The Bowling Green State University Foundation has decided to sell all of its remaining $200,000 worth of stock in companies doing business in South Africa.

Since 1978, the foundation has been selling stocks in companies that have not followed the code of conduct that used to be called the Sullivan Principles. Now referred to simply as the Statement of Principles, the code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977. Last June, he withdrew his name from the code, saying it had not been effective, and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March of this year.

In May 1987, the foundation said it would make no new investments in companies doing business in South Africa unless those companies were working to eliminate apartheid. But the foundation's position against full divestment brought opposition from some campus groups, including a chapter of the Progressive Student Organization, a self-described "political education" group that works against oppression.

The organization built a shanty on the campus last year as a symbol of oppression in South Africa, and also staged pro-divestment and anti-apartheid rallies. Other campus organizations, including the Faculty Senate and the Administrative Staff Council, signed resolutions encouraging divestment.

Dwight Burlingame, secretary of the foundation board, said the board's decision was a response to divestment recommendations made by the university president and the Faculty Senate.

■

The directors of the Social Science Research Council have voted to sell its holdings in mutual funds that invest in companies that do business in South Africa. The board also voted against investing directly in such companies.

David L. Szanton, executive associate of the council, said the decision would affect $7-million of the council's $20-million endowment. He said the sale of the funds should be accomplished within a year.

The council is a not-for-profit organization whose purpose is to advance research and training in the social sciences.

The board's chairman, Hugh T. Patrick, a professor of international business at Columbia University, said the board and a specially designated committee had examined various methods for responding to the "serious moral issue" of investment in South Africa. "After long and careful evaluation," Mr. Patrick said, "divestment, in an expeditious and orderly manner, seemed the only appropriate action."

■

Skidmore College's trustees have set an 18-month deadline for selling stocks the college owns in companies that do business in South Africa. The board also voted to stop using the services of any bank that makes loans to private companies or public agencies of South Africa.

Skidmore's policy had been to discourage investing in firms that had not signed the Statement of Principles, or in firms whose compliance with the principles had been rated unsatisfactory. In 1986, Skidmore sold stocks in two companies that had not signed the principles.

Under the new policy, the college will divest stocks and securities worth $4.6-million. Skidmore will also review an additional $1.8-million worth of investments in companies that are currently deciding whether or not to sever economic ties with South Africa. —MERRY HAYES

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Ways & Means

Vice-President Bush last week sought to demonstrate that he differs from President Reagan on education issues.

Mr. Bush suggested several ideas for new federal efforts to help disadvantaged students and said he thought the federal government should spend more on education. During his Presidency, Mr. Reagan has sought to reduce the federal role in education.

Talking to a group of high-school seniors, the Vice-President devoted most of his speech to elementary- and secondary-school issues. He also reiterated his support for tax breaks for families who buy savings bonds to help pay for their children's college education.

■

Mr. Bush's attempt to put some distance between himself and President Reagan drew harsh criticism from a former Democratic contender for the Presidency.

"After eight years of not lifting one finger while the White House too often was in full retreat even from the *status quo* in support for education, Mr. Bush has a great credibility problem with the claim that he intends to be 'the education President,' " said Sen. Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. Mr. Simon dropped his efforts to win the Democratic nomination this spring.

■

More details about the Vice-President's views on higher education will be made public later in the campaign, an aide to Mr. Bush said last week. However, Mr. Bush has been making his thoughts about two particular higher-education institutions very clear.

Talking about the foreign-policy views of his likely Democratic opponent, Mr. Bush said Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis's ideas had been "born in Harvard Yard's boutique."

Speaking before the Texas Republican Convention, the Vice-President continued: "When I wanted to learn the ways of the world, I didn't go to the Kennedy School, I came to Texas."

Governor Dukakis earned his law degree at Harvard and later taught at the university's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

When reporters questioned how the Yale-educated Vice-President could criticize Governor Dukakis's education background, Mr. Bush drew distinctions between Harvard and Yale.

"Harvard boutique, to me at least, has the connotation of liberalism and elitism," he said, while Yale is "so diffuse" that "there isn't a symbol."

Governor Dukakis said that he was not concerned by the Vice-President's statements comparing the two candidates' alma maters. Asked if he thought his ties to Harvard—where many of his closest advisers are members of the faculty—would hurt him in the campaign, the Governor said: "I don't think the American people are interested."

House Approves an 8-Pct. Increase in Spending for College-Aid Programs and Health Research

Measure, approved by large majority, also requires campuses to have strict anti-drug policies

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Spending on college aid and health research would rise by about 8 per cent next year, under a bill approved last week by the House of Representatives. Money for research aimed at combatting AIDS would be increased by 40 per cent.

The increases are larger than the House has voted to provide in virtually any other area of domestic spending.

The House bill, which was approved by a vote of 362 to 46, also would require colleges that receive federal money to adopt strict policies prohibiting drug use by employees, including student workers. Institutions that failed to develop such policies could lose all federal aid supplied under the bill.

Colleges that made "good faith" efforts to publicize and enforce the policies, however, would not be at risk of losing federal funds if an employee was caught using drugs on the job, said Rep. Robert S. Walker, the Pennsylvania Republican who drafted the provision. In addition, the policies would not apply to students who used drugs in their dormitories or elsewhere on a campus, he said.

$4.5-Billion for Pell Grants

"This will not mean the federal government will have a police force checking on campuses every day," Representative Walker said.

If the anti-drug provision becomes law, higher-education officials said they doubted it would cause major problems for colleges and universities.

Institutions already are required to have programs to help prevent drug abuse by students and employees.

The House bill would allow spending on Pell Grants, which are for low-income students, to rise by 6 per cent, to $4.5-billion in fiscal 1989, which begins October 1. That would be enough to distribute grants to 3.1 million students and would allow the maximum grant per student to grow by $100, to $2,300.

A table showing higher-education funds in the House bill appears on Page A22.

The House bill also would increase money for many other programs aimed at helping low-income students and financially strapped colleges. For example, the House approved an 18-per-cent increase in money to help historically black colleges and other institutions develop their academic programs and financial-management systems. The House also voted to provide an 11-per-cent increase for programs that help disadvantaged high-school students apply to and attend college.

The National Institutes of Health would receive $6.86-billion under the bill. That would be enough for about 5,550 new research grants. About $1.3-billion would be provided for research and prevention related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

College Research Officials Are Worried by Reports That Pentagon May Extend Freeze on Contracts

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Reports that the Defense Department may extend its freeze on the awarding of new research contracts until October have prompted deep concern among college research officials.

The department announced last month that no new contracts would be awarded until at least the end of June.

Two major higher-education associations last week asked the Secretary of Defense to start awarding new contracts for campus research in July. They said the longer the freeze continued, the more severely defense research would be disrupted.

A Defense Department spokesman said last week that no final decision had been made about whether the delay in awarding contracts would be continued past the end of the month, but he conceded that the idea was being considered.

Hardships for Graduate Students

College officials are not the only ones concerned about the impact an extended freeze would have on campus research. Some research officials at the Defense Department are also worried. John O. Dimmock, technical director of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, for example, said that his office would like research to

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Agency Says Immigrants Who Get Student Aid Will Not Be Denied Citizenship

WASHINGTON

In a significant policy reversal, the Immigration and Naturalization Service announced last week that immigrants who received financial aid to attend colleges in this country would not be denied U.S. citizenship.

The immigration service's ruling pleased many student-aid administrators and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which had planned to sue the immigration service if it did not change its policy.

In a memorandum issued last year, the immigration service said that immigrants who received some types of federal student assistance could jeopardize their ability to become U.S. citizens. The memorandum was issued as part of the service's efforts to carry out the immigration-reform law that Congress passed in 1986.

The Education Department, meanwhile, had sent letters to all campus aid administrators telling them that prospective citizens would not be penalized for accepting college aid.

College Plans Put on Hold

The dispute between the two agencies confused the administrators, who did not know how to advise immigrants applying for aid to attend college in the fall. Many immigrants who learned of the problem, meanwhile, have put their college plans on hold.

The immigration service's memorandum, sent to its regional offices, said that immigrants who used federal financial aid for purposes other than to pay for books, tuition, and fees might jeopardize their ability to become citizens. The service was worried that immigrants could become too dependent on student aid and would not be able to support themselves after they left college.

Congressional aides involved in drafting the 1986 immigration law said lawmakers did not intend to strip immigrants of their citizenship if they had received student aid.

They said members of Congress wanted

Continued on Page A21

Big Insurer to Stop Backing Student Loans in 18 States; It Cites $45-Million Loss, Many Trade-School Defaults

WASHINGTON

The nation's largest insurer of student loans, the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, announced last week that it would stop backing loans to students in 18 states next month. Most of the 400,000 students affected by the action have attended for-profit trade schools and too many of them have defaulted on their loans, the foundation said.

The foundation, which guarantees loans to students throughout the country, said it would lose an estimated $45-million this year because of defaults. Few students attending four-year colleges are expected to be affected by the foundation's decision.

Students whose loans will no longer be insured by the Higher Education Assistance Foundation can continue to borrow, and those loans will most likely be insured by other loan-guarantee agencies. But last week's action comes at a time when lenders and loan-guarantee agencies are becoming increasingly concerned about the loans they have provided to students who attend trade and technical schools. Large numbers of poor and disadvantaged stu-

Continued on Page A22

Education and Research Money in House Appropriations Bill

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,260,430,000	$5,011,000,000	$4,522,000,000
Supplemental Grants	408,415,000	416,583,000	460,000,000
College Work-Study	588,249,000	600,014,000	635,000,000
Income-contingent loans	4,308,000	50,000,000	5,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,762,000	0	78,000,000
Perkins Loans	210,628,000	22,000,000	207,736,000
Stafford Student Loans[1]	2,565,000,000	2,735,598,000	3,174,400,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,840,000	0	16,000,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,304,000	15,304,000	16,500,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	6,702,000	6,702,000	8,300,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,221,000	0	3,500,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,351,000	3,351,000	3,686,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	7,659,000	0	13,000,000
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	13,787,000	0	13,787,000
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	73,162,000	80,478,000	82,500,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	19,148,000	20,000,000	18,000,000
Institutional support	60,060,000	36,500,000	79,500,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	5,366,000	0	0
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	62,231,000	0	62,231,000
Interest-subsidy grants	21,878,000	22,744,000	22,744,000
College Construction Loan Insurance Association	19,148,000	0	0
International education	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,830,000	0	4,000,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,872,000	0	2,872,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	$3,734,000	$ 0	$3,734,000
Training grants	35,447,000	33,564,000	33,564,000
Library resources			
Research libraries	5,744,000	0	5,744,000
Training and demonstration	718,000	0	718,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,340,000	0	1,400,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,266,000	5,371,000	5,371,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	205,841,000	205,841,000	228,000,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	46,573,000	51,531,000	50,343,000
Education statistics	20,953,000	29,469,000	32,869,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	51,100,000	51,100,000	53,950,000
Research and development	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	66,410,000	66,410,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	134,036,000	150,000,000	166,754,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,645,000	13,645,000	13,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	40,530,000	41,341,000	41,341,000
Teacher training	131,727,000	135,863,000	135,863,000
Vocational education	804,216,000	848,333,000	848,333,000
Women's educational equity	3,351,000	0	3,351,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,394,000	0	2,394,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health[2]			
Cancer Institute	$1,367,821,000	$1,489,897,000	$1,489,897,000[3]
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	926,007,000	1,014,183,000	1,018,983,000
Institute of Dental Research	121,034,000	125,315,000	127,315,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	513,649,000	544,402,000	546,902,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	520,760,000	557,046,000	557,046,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	626,154,000	732,453,000	732,453,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	569,205,000	623,087,000	623,087,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	382,362,000	403,650,000	407,650,000
Eye Institute	219,327,000	228,235,000	228,235,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	206,663,000	213,985,000	216,985,000
Institute on Aging	186,780,000	197,096,000	202,096,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	141,937,000	153,074,000	156,174,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
National Institutes of Health, continued			
Research Resources	$365,976,000	$355,767,000	$355,767,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,743,000	22,417,000	27,417,000
International Center	15,651,000	16,074,000	16,074,000
Library of Medicine	58,496,000	60,836,000	64,836,000[4]
Total N.I.H.	6,352,254,000	6,802,095,000	6,862,495,000
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Mental health research	253,665,000	271,767,000	276,767,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training	69,668,000	66,892,000	70,010,000

[1] Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.
[2] Figures in House bill do not include money for research training; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.
[3] Does not include money for cancer prevention; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.
[4] Does not include money for medical-library assistance; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

Big Insurer to Stop Backing Student Loans in 18 States

Continued from Page A19

dents attend such schools and they are more likely to default on loans than are other students, studies have shown.

Last November, Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the largest lenders of student loans in the country, decided to stop lending to students enrolled in trade schools and other short-term postsecondary programs outside New York State. The bank said it could no longer earn a sufficient profit from making loans to students in trade and technical programs because they usually took out much smaller loans than do other college students and because they defaulted at higher rates. Banks earn a smaller subsidy from the government for making smaller loans.

The government requires loan agencies with high default rates to pay for a portion of the loans that have not been repaid. Lenders are reimbursed by the government for most defaults, but defaulted loans cost more than other loans to administer because lenders must spend more time attempting to collect.

$1-Billion Guaranteed Last Year

The Higher Education Assistance Foundation guaranteed $1-billion worth of loans to students last year in the 18 states that it no longer plans to serve.

Although other agencies will probably back loans to students in those states, experts said they thought some agencies would be reluctant to take up HEAF's business because of the large default costs the foundation has incurred.

The federal government insures Stafford Student Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans) and the agencies reinsure them to lenders.

Richard C. Hawk, chairman of the board of HEAF, said the foundation was scaling back its business because Congress had levied financial penalties on agencies with large numbers of defaulted loans. He questioned whether agencies should be punished for guaranteeing loans to low-income and disadvantaged students.

"We said to Congressional staff people so many times that the incentives in this program were wrong," said Mr. Hawk. "If the Congress wants all segments of the population to be served, they have to give some real consideration to whether imposing a financial penalty on organizations which serve some segments makes a lot of sense."

The 18 states that HEAF will no longer serve are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington.

Role of Trade Schools Debated

Meanwhile, Congress last week began formal consideration of legislation to reduce loan defaults, which are expected to cost the federal government $2-billion a year by the end of the decade. Much of the debate over the default issue has centered on for-profit trade schools.

Rep. Pat Williams, the Montana Democrat who chairs the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, has proposed legislation to make colleges more responsible for reducing student-loan defaults.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett is expected to propose regulations soon that would be even tougher. Under his plan, institutions could lose all federal financial aid if more than 20 per cent of their former students had defaulted.

Members of Congress and representatives of some trade schools and historically black colleges have said those institutions would be harmed by Mr. Bennett's plan because they enrolled large numbers of poor and disadvantaged students.

At a hearing held by the House postsecondary panel last week, Mr. Bennett said that his rules would not penalize institutions that did a good job of educating students, even if they had default rates of more than 20 per cent.

"If the only reason an institution's rate is high is because it is conscientiously meeting its obligations by taking poor and disadvantaged students and on everything else it is doing what it should, I don't have any intention of penalizing it," he told the subcommittee. —ROBIN WILSON

Note Book

A group of college students may make life a lot less taxing for millions of Americans next year.

Students working at the University of Akron's Center for Taxation Studies may not save anybody any money, but they may make the tax season simpler if the Internal Revenue Service accepts a revised tax form they are developing.

The students took their recommendations for new instructions for the 1040A and the 1040EZ forms to the I.R.S. last month. They were told that their ideas would be used in a revision of the forms planned for next year. The 1040A and 1040EZ are shorter versions of the 1040 long form.

The students hope to complete a simplified version of the forms by next month, when they will again meet with I.R.S. officials, said Nicholas Creme, director of the taxation center.

Among the suggestions submitted by the students: a final checklist, fewer words and more white space per page, increased use of the word "please," and elimination of most multi-syllabic words and double and triple negatives.

Mr. Creme says that he and the student group found that even mailing instructions on the short form were impossible to decipher. "On the back of the EZ, where it said where to mail your return, we couldn't understand what it meant," he says. "It's 60 or 70 words, it's not comprehensible. We said it in about eight words."

Mr. Creme says of the revised forms: "It's really an attempt to get down to simple language that people understand, and organize it in a way that people can follow. Even I understand it now."

Next on the students' list: instructions for the dreaded 1040 long form.

■

In the glory days of the early and mid-80's, Wall Street was *the* place to be for graduates of the Harvard Business School.

Now, officials there are urging more of its graduates to head for jobs in business management rather than to jobs in consulting, investment-banking, and securities.

"We don't want investment banking to be the be-all and end-all of a Harvard M.B.A.," says Margaret Lang, the business school's director of placement.

To encourage more students to take jobs in management, the school has beefed up its manufacturing faculty and admitted fewer students from Wall Street feeder programs. But school officials concede that the changes will do little good as long as manufacturing firms fail to offer salaries competitive with those on Wall Street.

Last October's stock-market plunge may have already taken care of matters somewhat. This year, 15 per cent of the school's graduates were hired by major securities firms, compared to about 30 per cent in 1987.

Students

Plans to Encourage Families to Save for College Lauded, but Called Only a Partial Solution to Money Problems

Participants at higher-education finance meeting worry that needs of the poor will be forgotten

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Encouraging families to save for college may be the most promising new idea in higher-education finance in years, but educators and policymakers say that saving is only a partial solution to the problem of meeting college costs.

At a conference here to assess new ways to pay for college, researchers generally applauded the drive by state officials and the U.S. Congress to give tax breaks or subsidies to families who put aside money for college.

They agreed that middle-income families were feeling increasingly squeezed by soaring college costs. "Two-income families are finding it's virtually impossible to save," said Robert H. Koff, dean of education at the State University of New York at Albany. "In the future, parents may have to use financial triage—deciding which kid goes to school and which doesn't."

'Puts Burden Back Where It Belongs'

State legislators are promoting saving because they believe that parents are shirking their responsibility to pay for their children's educations, said David A. Longanecker, executive director of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. "We now have a set of ideas that puts the burden back where it belongs—on the family, not on society," he said.

Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, agreed that it was wrong for students, not parents, to assume the obligation of paying for college. "It's bad social policy to graduate with a lot of debt," he said. "I think we're slipping that way."

At the same time that they welcomed renewed interest in helping parents save, the conference participants questioned whether national or state programs to stimulate saving would really work, and worried that in the rush to aid middle-class parents, the needs of the poor might be neglected.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Frank Newman: It is wrong for students, not parents, to assume the obligation of paying for college; "It's bad social policy to graduate with a lot of debt."

JEAN GWALTNEY

Michael O'Keefe: "To work, a subsidy has to be reasonably impressive, and if it is, lots of people will take advantage of it, and it will cost a whale of a lot of bucks."

Said Ernst Benjamin, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors: "We're looking at low-cost programs when in fact what we need are high-cost programs—grants for low-income students."

'Good at Voicing Hardships'

"The middle class are very good at voicing their hardships," said Sandra R. Baum, a professor of economics at Skidmore College, "but in devising policy, we have to weigh their hardships with the hardships of others."

Others pointed out that savings plans would not especially benefit the older, financially independent, and part-time students who are flocking to college campuses. They also said that savings plans would primarily assist parents of young children, and would not ease the cash-flow problems of those who will be facing college bills in the next few years.

In what one educator termed the "trickle-down theory of student aid," Alice M. Rivlin, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, suggested that if the middle class saved more, they would not clamor for the federal grants and subsidized loans that are reserved for the neediest students.

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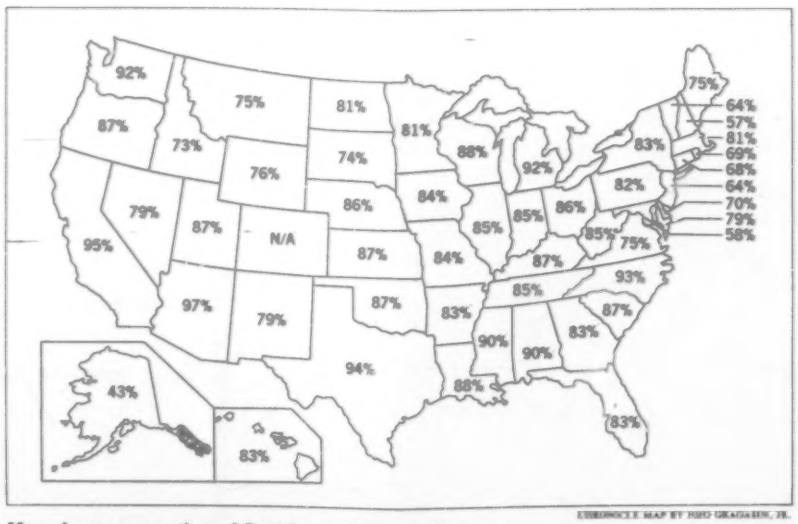
85 Pct. of First-Time Students Attend College in Home States, U.S. Study Finds



CHRONICLE MAP BY JOHN GRAHAM, JR.

Map shows proportion of first-time college students enrolled at campuses in their home states.

WASHINGTON

Some 85 per cent of all first-time college students attend public or private institutions in their home states, according to a new report by the U.S. Department of Education.

Arizona has the largest proportion of resident students who remain in state for college, with 97 per cent enrolling at Arizona colleges and universities. Five other states—California, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington—enroll more than 90 per cent of their residents who attend college.

Alaska, with 43 per cent of its students remaining in state for college, has the smallest proportion, followed by New Hampshire, with 57 per cent, and the District of Columbia, with 58 per cent.

Taking into account the number of students who leave the state and the number who arrive, New Jersey has the largest net loss, with 35,800 resident students leaving

Continued on Following Page

Savings Called Only a Partial Solution for Costs

Continued from Preceding Page
Savings plans, she said, might free up more money for the poor.

Seen as Good Public Policy

Providing modest government subsidies for college savings is good public policy, Mr. Longanecker said. "If we don't help the middle-income people in the next few years, they won't support programs for the poor," he said. "We want to be able to say we're going to help both of you. If we do nothing, it won't sell well in a selfish society."

"It's worth it to pay a subsidy for peace," he added.

Many states are considering legislation modeled after an Illinois program that allows for the sale of College Savings Bonds—general-obligation bonds that are exempt from state and federal taxes and provide a cash bonus if they are redeemed for college expenses. The state's first bond sale raised $93-million, and demand for the bonds far outstripped the supply.

"Savings plans are one of the zippy new ideas among state legislators," said Michael O. Freeman, a state senator from Minnesota, "and we need to talk about how to get the states on the right track." Analysts in his state are now attempting to create a program that allows wide distribution of bonds for college savers and is accessible to middle-income families and those of more modest means. "One of our questions is, can you market it to the people you want to buy it?" he said.

"The marketing of any new program is really essential," said Theodore L. Bracken, director of federal relations at the Consortium on Financing Higher Education. "It takes creativity to entice people to invest in these things."

He recommended that in developing marketing strategies, policymakers look to the success state governments have had in promoting the sale of lottery tickets.

According to Patricia Smith, director of legislative analysis for the American Council on Education, simply providing information about college costs and the benefits of financial planning might be sufficient to stimulate new saving. "If you talk to average people, you find they don't have the remotest idea of what college costs," she said. "We don't have a decent mechanism for getting information out. If you got out basic information, then people would start to save."

Dubious About New Saving

Robert D. Reischauer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said he was "very dubious" about whether the plans would stimulate new saving, or would merely encourage people who already have savings to shift their money into a new account to take advantage of the subsidy. "The plans are unlikely to induce low-income people to save for college," he added.

He also said that programs to give bond purchasers a higher yield if state bonds were cashed in for college would require the state to gather evidence showing that the proceeds were indeed going for higher education. "There's a record-keeping issue, and it isn't going to be costless," he said.

Michael O'Keefe, president of the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education, said he was worried about the potential cost to the government of subsidized savings plans. "To work, a subsidy has to be reasonably impressive, and if it is, lots of people will take advantage of it, and it will turn out to cost a whale of a lot of bucks," he said. "If subsidy is so small that it doesn't cost much, it's not going to have any effect at all."

Limitations of Bonds

Savings programs based on the Illinois model are a "particularly bad" way to save because the rate of return is too low, said Richard E. Anderson, a professor of education at Columbia University. Historically, he said, the yield on tax-exempt bonds, after taking inflation into account, has been zero. "If double-digit inflation returns, then people will have bonds that won't even buy books," he said.

Mr. Newman warned that unless colleges tried harder to come up with ways to help families pay for college, they risked having the states and the federal government attempt to limit their cost increases. "The government could try to let colleges be colleges, but try to control their cost," he said. "It is in our interest to come up with a workable plan, or cost control would be a critical government concern."

85 Pct. of New Students Remain in State

Continued from Preceding Page
and 7,100 out-of-state students arriving. California has the largest net gain, with 21,000 leaving and 36,500 arriving.

The figures show that students are more likely to leave their home state to attend four-year rather than two-year institutions.

Some 23 per cent of students at four-year colleges are from out of state, compared with only 6 per cent of community-college students, according to the report.

The statistics cover 3 million first-time undergraduate, graduate, and professional-school students enrolled in the fall of 1986, and include only American citizens.

The figures are based on the reports of 2,781 colleges and universities, 86 per cent of those surveyed. Because the survey did not cover all colleges, some state figures may be underestimated, the report said.

Copies of the 23-page report, "Residence of First-Time Students in Postsecondary Education Institutions, Fall 1986," are available free from the Education Information Branch, O.E.R.I., U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Room 300, Washington 20208.

Net Migration of Students by State, 1986

	Number of first-time students	Percentage from out of state	Number of state residents who left	Number of students from out of state	Net migration
Alabama	47,608	20%	4,051	9,658	+ 5,607
Alaska	2,481	13%	2,851	317	− 2,534
Arizona	140,686	11%	3,766	15,836	+12,070
Arkansas	21,791	15%	3,865	3,337	− 528
California	460,937	8%	21,025	36,527	+15,502
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	41,998	19%	16,141	8,024	− 8,117
Delaware	8,603	39%	2,310	3,473	+ 1,163
D. C.	17,960	78%	2,921	13,943	+11,022
Florida	95,973	17%	15,935	16,223	+ 288
Georgia	54,018	19%	9,106	10,339	+ 1,233
Hawaii	14,850	13%	2,681	1,887	− 794
Idaho	12,205	35%	2,962	4,218	+ 1,256
Illinois	164,011	12%	24,595	19,118	− 5,477
Indiana	54,419	23%	7,144	12,419	+ 5,275
Iowa	43,162	18%	6,498	7,802	+ 1,304
Kansas	34,109	19%	4,170	6,409	+ 2,239
Kentucky	34,254	15%	4,435	5,076	+ 641
Louisiana	41,023	15%	4,694	6,213	+ 1,519
Maine	12,671	20%	3,452	2,551	− 901
Maryland	65,001	17%	14,689	11,289	− 3,400
Massachusetts	98,414	29%	16,885	28,431	+11,546
Michigan	132,146	7%	11,045	9,756	− 1,289
Minnesota	55,769	16%	10,815	8,842	− 1,973
Mississippi	30,814	13%	3,053	3,969	+ 916
Missouri	55,504	22%	8,183	12,215	+ 4,032
Montana	8,374	13%	2,395	1,080	− 1,315
Nebraska	23,512	13%	3,433	3,165	− 268
Nevada	8,999	11%	2,139	1,017	− 1,122
New Hampshire	11,068	46%	4,613	5,073	+ 460
New Jersey	69,659	10%	35,859	7,147	−28,712
New Mexico	13,074	20%	2,881	2,555	− 326
New York	216,966	14%	38,493	30,262	− 8,231
North Carolina	91,606	19%	5,465	17,027	+11,562
North Dakota	11,446	24%	2,017	2,731	+ 714
Ohio	103,260	13%	15,106	13,159	− 1,947
Oklahoma	31,232	8%	4,126	2,572	− 1,554
Oregon	35,912	17%	4,373	6,031	+ 1,658
Pennsylvania	122,745	20%	21,356	24,917	+ 3,561
Rhode Island	16,398	52%	3,505	8,485	+ 4,980
South Carolina	37,453	18%	4,605	6,679	+ 2,074
South Dakota	8,052	24%	2,172	1,939	− 233
Tennessee	45,511	23%	6,064	10,470	+ 4,406
Texas	173,121	9%	10,889	15,929	+ 5,040
Utah	20,993	30%	2,208	6,325	+ 4,117
Vermont	8,637	55%	2,204	4,779	+ 2,575
Virginia	53,555	25%	13,653	13,238	− 415
Washington	92,905	11%	7,393	9,837	+ 2,444
West Virginia	19,998	22%	2,727	4,322	+ 1,595
Wisconsin	67,814	14%	7,769	9,648	+ 1,879
Wyoming	6,175	15%	1,640	899	− 741

Note: Figures are based on reports from 2,781 institutions, or 86 per cent of those surveyed. A dash indicates insufficient data.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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By Claire E. Weinstein, Ph.D., et al.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The quarterly journal *Dædalus* occupies a distinctive place in academic publishing, partly because of the way it is assembled: Page A4.

The head of the Food and Drug Administration attacked academic researchers for not joining the government's fight on AIDS: Page A4.

Four institutions were added by the American Association of University Professors to its list of censured colleges and universities: Page A11.

Personnel officers fear their institutions won't be able to comply with new rules requiring comparable benefits for all employees: Page A11.

Tax breaks for companies that sponsor campus research and offer tuition benefits would be continued under a bill in the House: Page A15.

A bill in the Senate would authorize spending on grants for needy students to rise next year: Page A15.

The Lilly Endowment gave $12-million to Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis for a new electronic library: Page A21.

The N.C.A.A. made no firm decisions at its national forum, but many participants felt they had made real progress toward reform: Page A25.

An Ontario student group urged the Canadian province to spend $1.5-billion more on higher education in the next five years: Page A27.

Taiwan has taken preliminary steps toward relaxing a four-decade clamp on student activism: Page A28.

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Despite Wall Street Woes, Giving to Charity Totaled $93-Billion, a Record, in 1987

By LIZ McMILLEN

The stock-market collapse and tax reform, sources of the philanthropic world's biggest fears of 1987, were not as damaging to the nation's charities as had been expected, a new study has found.

American individuals, foundations, corporations, and estates gave an estimated $93.68-billion to charity last year, the highest amount ever recorded, according to figures from *Giving USA*, the report of the study. The total was almost $6-billion more than that of 1986.

The report, which was released by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy, provides the first glimpse of charitable giving in 1987, including early information on the market crash's effects on philanthropy. The 33rd annual edition of the *Giving USA* report was issued last week.

Many leaders of organized philanthropy predicted that giving would fall in 1987 because of the market crash and changes in tax laws that eliminated the charitable deduction for non-itemizers. Other developments, such as scandals involving television evangelists, had fund raisers worried, too.

Charitable Contributions by Source
In billions

	1986	1987
Individuals	$72.0	$76.8
Bequests	5.5	6.0
Foundations	5.9	6.4
Corporations	4.5	4.5
Total	$87.9	$93.7

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

But the fund-raising association's report called those factors "non-news."

"It's significant that in spite of all the talk about the stock market and tax

Continued on Page A22

Education and Science Among Top Concerns at Moscow Conference of Communist Party

By PATRICIA LEGRAS

MOSCOW

Proposals to seek major improvements in Soviet education and science are among the main topics to be considered here this week at the Communist Party's first national conference since 1941.

A preconference paper approved by the Central Committee says the party's economic and social strategy is "based on speeding up scientific and technological progress." But the paper asserts that "no substantial changes" have occurred in those areas in the last few years, despite the creation of hundreds of research and production organizations, as well as official demands for higher standards.

Soviet education remains "far behind the needs of the time," the document says, even though "much attention has been paid" to its development in the three years since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power. Similarly, it says, "the material base of Soviet science still lags behind" the country's needs.

Focus on Science Academy

The document treats education, science, and culture as one of 10 areas of concern to be discussed at the four-day meeting, which will be attended by 5,000 delegates from throughout the Soviet Union.

The paper calls on the Soviet Academy of Sciences to "make a growing contribution" toward achieving "major break-

Continued on Page A27

Big Science Projects Face Major Delays in Construction

High cost, doubt about financing lead Congress to withhold funds

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Soaring costs of new scientific facilities and doubts about whether their construction can be financed have forced Congress to delay construction of several big projects sought by scientists and the Reagan Administration.

In a move that illustrates the present frustration of members of Congress, House and Senate negotiators last week took the unusual position of providing no money for the construction of new scientific facilities in the Energy Department's spending bill for fiscal 1989, which starts October 1.

The action, if signed into law, would effectively postpone the construction of the $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider, a particle accelerator that many physicists say is needed to maintain the American lead in high-energy physics.

It would also delay the start of other big-ticket items requested by President Reagan, such as the $400-million Compact Ignition Tokamak, a nuclear-fusion device planned for Princeton University's Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, and the $600-million Advanced Photon Source, an accelerator planned for the University of Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory.

Although lobbyists seeking support for those projects were pleased that law-

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The Landmark Bakke Decision, a Decade Later

- Views of affirmative action are as polarized now as were the Supreme Court's 10 years ago: Page A14.
- Opinion: The ruling's lack of impact: Page B1.

Town-Gown Battles Escalate as Beleaguered Cities Assail College Tax Exemptions

Donald Lifton, shown here beside a campus trash container, wants Cornell U. to pay $1.2-million a year for county services.

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Cornell University boasts that it contributes culture, intellectual stimulation, and economic stability to the rural community around Ithaca, N.Y.

Some local-government officials there are hinting rather loudly, however, that a large donation of cold, hard cash to the county treasury would be an even more neighborly gesture.

In Syracuse several years ago, city officials were more direct. They sent Syracuse University a property-tax bill for $1-million on the Carrier Dome, its indoor stadium, and threatened to seize the $25-million building when the university refused to pay.

It took four years of legal and political wrangling to resolve the dispute—including a period of more than 14 months when campus officials banned all non-university events at the stadium. That angered local merchants and hotel owners, who pressed the city to reach a settlement.

The National College of Education in suburban Chicago found

Continued on Page A19

In Brief

West Point Plans Review of Its Honor System

The case of a cadet expelled from the United States Military Academy for "quibbling" has hastened a review of the system by which cadets enforce the academy's honor code.

An independent panel will be appointed to review the system, according to Col. Nick Hawthorne, public affairs officer for the academy. The honor code states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."

This spring, a cadet honor-code board found Anthony S. Ketron guilty of violating the honor code by "quibbling," or telling less than the whole truth, about finishing a paper required for a Rhodes Scholarship application. Mr. Ketron, a fourth-year cadet, was expelled in March but was reinstated in May by the Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Colonel Hawthorne said officers at the academy had been considering an outside review for several months. Their decision was hastened by the Ketron case, he said.

State Board in Massachusetts to Handle Union Bargaining

The power to bargain with faculty unions at Massachusetts's 29 public colleges and universities has been shifted from the individual campuses to the state's Board of Regents of Higher Education.

In a move opposed by most of the presidents and boards of trustees of the 29 institutions, the regents last week voted to assume the responsibility for negotiating with unions representing some 7,000 faculty members and administrators. Bargaining with all other unions already is handled by the regents.

The regents contend the move will lead to better coordination in collective bargaining and save some $300,000 in fees paid to outside law firms.

The college presidents say it infringes on campus autonomy. "Centralized uniformity thwarts creativity and, as it grows, so the incentive for academic leaders and trustees to build and develop their institutions will diminish," said David Knapp, president of the University of Massachusetts.

Panel Warns of Shortage of Family-Practice Doctors

The United States may soon face an oversupply of physicians in some specialties but a shortage of those in family practice and internal medicine, the 17-member Council on Graduate Medical Education warned last week. In a report to Congress, the council said: "There is now or soon will be an aggregate oversupply" of physicians. But it added: "There appears to be an undersupply of physicians in general internal medicine."

The council called on the federal government to adopt policies encouraging more minority-group members to enter medicine and creating a more even geographic distribution of physicians in the country.

Rutgers Charges 12 Students in Death at Fraternity Party

Rutgers University has charged 12 members of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity with breaking the university's rules on hazing and under-age drinking. The action came as a result of the death in February of a freshman after he drank heavily at a fraternity party.

Fifteen Lambda Chi Alpha members already have pleaded not guilty to criminal charges brought by the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office that they coerced 18-year-old James Callahan into drinking enough alcohol to kill him. Several of those students now also face the university's charges.

The university told the 12 students to decide by this week how they will plead to its charges. Those who plead guilty or are later found guilty could face penalties ranging from probation to suspension or expulsion from the university.

Yale Protesters Build Wall to Replace Destroyed Shanty

Anti-apartheid groups at Yale University have erected a wall to replace two shanties that were burned earlier this month.

The wooden wall represents the students' continuing protests against the university's investment policies in South Africa. It is 40 feet long by 8 feet high, and is covered with anti-apartheid messages.

The shanties were burned early this month, allegedly by Elwood G. Bracey, a Yale alumnus who was visiting the campus to attend the 30th reunion of his class. Dr. Bracey pleaded not guilty last week in New Haven Superior Court to third-degree arson. However, he offered to pay for the damage caused by the blaze.

Citing the possibility of arson and other security concerns, Sheila W. Wellington, secretary of the university, offered to have Yale store the wall and re-assemble it periodically at students' request, a compromise that leaders of the anti-apartheid protests said was likely to be turned down.

"It is an unacceptable offer," said Michael J. Morand, of the Free South Africa Coalition, a community group that helped build the wall. "What Bracey did with a match, they're doing with regulations."

Yale officials said there was no deadline for students to accept the proposal, and no action against the wall was planned.

Duke U. Is Named Site of New Jazz Institute

Duke University announced last week that it would establish the nation's first jazz conservatory as a separate institute of music affiliated with Duke.

The institute will be named for the pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who died in 1982.

Tom Carter, executive director of the institute, said the Thelonious Sphere Monk Foundation had considered several sites for the conservatory but had chosen Duke for several reasons."Thelonious Monk was a native North Carolinian," Mr. Carter said. "Paul Jeffrey, the director of Duke's jazz program, was in Monk's band. And Duke is recognized worldwide as one of the top academic institutions in the world."

Mr. Carter said the institute, which will open in 1991, would be performance-based, focusing on training performers, not just teachers. He said the 200 students in the four-year, tuition-free conservatory would study with the "top jazz musicians from around the world."

The school is aiming for a $50-million endowment. It already has a $12-million commitment from public and private sources to construct a building that will house a library, a recital hall, a recording studio, and a museum of instruments and original music of Thelonious Monk and other jazz musicians.

Panel to Study Complaints Against Va. University

The president of Virginia Commonwealth University said he planned to appoint a panel to investigate a list of grievances sent to the Governor by employees in the uni-

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	Presumed Innocent, by Scott Turow	3
2.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	1
3.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	—
4.	Love, Medicine, & Miracles, by Bernie S. Siegel	—
5.	Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	—
6.	For the Record, by Donald T. Regan	—
7.	Dirk Gently's Holistic Detective Agency, by Douglas Adams	—
8.	Misery, by Stephen King	—
9.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	8
10.	Love in the Time of Cholera, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio).

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in May.

AMA Plan to Create New Category of Hospital Worker Angers Nursing Educators

By PETER MONAGHAN

Declaring that the nursing profession is unable to remedy on its own a severe shortage of nurses, the American Medical Association plans to propose a new category of hospital bedside worker.

The A.M.A.'s plans have outraged nursing associations and four-year nursing schools, which have complained that the proposed program would draw from the pool of nursing applicants and undermine organized nursing's efforts to overcome the nationwide shortage.

The Tri-Council of Nursing, which includes the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, the national body for four-year schools, called the proposal "unnecessary, duplicative, and costly," and likely to fragment patient care even further.

Nursing Versus Medicine

From community colleges, which offer a variety of nursing-education programs, the proposal has received mixed reviews. If such institutions were to cooperate with the A.M.A., they would be dragged into a bitter fight between organized nursing and organized medicine. Under the A.M.A. plan, the new aides would be trained in as little as two months, and within 18 months might vie for jobs now held by nurses.

Nursing leaders contend that the A.M.A.'s hidden agenda is to force nurses to give up recent gains in their professional standing and slide back down the medical hierarchy.

The A.M.A. proposes to train its aides at hospitals "in cooperation with local vocational schools or community colleges," according to a report on the program prepared for the association's Board of Trustees. The proposal was expected to be a subject of debate at the association's annual meeting in Chicago this week.

The A.M.A.'s new aides, to be called "registered care technologists" or R.C.T.'s, would work at the hospitals where they were trained.

The A.M.A. said it would primarily recruit high-school graduates "with an emphasis on low-income groups."

The proposal outlined three levels of registered care technologist. The assistant level would require only two months' training. After an additional seven months, trainees could become basic R.C.T.'s, on a par with licensed practical nurses, who complete one year's training, often at community colleges. The advanced level would require nine months' additional experience in intensive-care units.

Jobs Are Going Vacant

The A.M.A. proposal comes at a time when the nursing profession, despite gains, has serious problems. A federal commission has estimated that 10 per cent of hospital nursing jobs are now vacant.

Nursing programs can promise no quick remedy: 55 per cent of nurses graduate from two-year, associate-degree programs; 15 per cent from three-year, hospital "diploma" programs; and 30 per cent from four-year, baccalaureate programs.

Nursing-school enrollments have dropped 30 per cent since 1984, according to a report by the Federal Commission on Nursing. Nursing has been weakened further by disputes over education requirements.

Last week, in asking the A.M.A. to support associate-degree programs rather than start its new courses for technologists, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges said the A.M.A.'s proposal reflected physicians' concern with the future of bedside care. The A.A.C.J.C. said organized nursing's efforts to eliminate the associate degree as a point of entry into registered nursing had given rise to such concern.

Theodore Tilton, provost at the College of Du Page, has been the junior-college association's point man in a five-year battle against efforts by the American Nurses' Association to persuade state legislatures to require baccalaureate degrees of all registered nurses.

Despite the position statement by the community-college association, Mr. Tilton said the A.M.A. proposal was a good-faith effort to shore up hospitals' basic needs for bedside workers, and had merit.

MARGINALIA

The editor of Marginalia is on vacation. The column will resume upon his return.

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Giving to Charity Rose to $93-Billion, a Record, in 1987

Continued from Page A1

changes, giving went up," said Nathan Weber, editor of *Giving USA*.

The market slide, however, may have affected the rate of growth, according to the report. Overall giving rose by 6.45 per cent last year, compared to 9.4 per cent in 1986.

Rate of Individual Giving Falls

The estimates in *Giving USA* are based on data reported to the Foundation Center, a clearinghouse of information on grants, on surveys of large foundations conducted by the association, and on mathematical formulas.

The report includes information on giving by individuals, foundations, corporations, and estates to a variety of charitable organizations and causes.

Of the $93.68-billion donated in 1987, individual donors provided slightly more than four-fifths of the total—$76.82-billion, a 6.7-per-cent increase over 1986.

While individual giving increased in absolute dollars, the rate of such giving decreased. In 1987, individual giving rose by 6.6 per cent; in 1986, by 9.2 per cent. But factors other than the stock market may have been at work, according to Mr. Weber.

"The crash has not been the significant factor explaining the slowdown," he said. "For individuals, the primary factor is the slowdown in personal income." Personal income rose by 5.9 per cent in 1987, compared to 6.2 per cent in 1986, according to the fund-raisers' association.

Foundations Increase Gifts

Foundations, which many observers predicted would cut back on grants in light of the October crash, increased their giving to an estimated $6.3-billion, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1986. Bequests also grew, to $5.98-billion, a 7.3-per-cent increase over the year before.

Corporate giving, however, did not go up. In 1987, businesses gave an estimated $4.5-billion, the same as in 1986. The leveling of growth in such contributions began in 1985, after years of large increases, the report said.

Education received an estimated $10.84-billion, an increase of 7.5 per cent. Colleges and universities garnered the largest single share of gifts, an estimated 60 per cent. Contributions to education accounted for 11.26 per cent of all giving.

As in past years, religion received the largest share of donations—an estimated $43.61-billion, or almost 47 per cent of the total. Giving to religion increased by 4.63 per cent.

The figures for the other categories were as follows:

- Health and hospitals, up 11.34 per cent to $13.65-billion.
- Human-service organizations, up 7.78 per cent to $9.84-billion.
- Arts, culture, and humanities, up 9.95 per cent to $6.41-billion.
- Public and social benefit organizations, up 2.52 per cent to $2.44-billion.
- Other causes, down 2.61 per cent to $3.89-billion. An additional $3-billion was considered unallocated.

The report also provided a view of the major trends in philanthropy in 1987. Among them:

- Corporate grant makers are increasingly interested in precollege education. While giving to colleges and universities increased in 1987, contributions to elementary and secondary schools grew by a larger percentage.
- Foundations dramatically increased their giving to AIDS-related programs. In 1983, they granted only $216,000 for AIDS. In 1987, total recorded grants during the period 1983-1987 had grown to more than $18-million.
- More states passed disclosure laws. By the end of 1987, 41 states and the District of Columbia required charities, fund raisers, and fund-raising consultants to register with the state in which they were doing business, to disclose information, or both.

The American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel is an organization of major fund-raising consulting companies that specialize in helping charitable institutions plan and conduct large capital campaigns. The Trust for Philanthropy is an affiliated organization that awards grants to advance the cause of philanthropy.

Copies of the 33rd edition of *Giving USA* are available for $35 prepaid from the A.A.F.R.C., 25 West 43rd Street, New York 10036.

40 Large Foundations Ranked by Grant Payments Made in 1987

	1986 grants	1987 grants	1987 assets
1. Ford Foundation	$182,481,000	$204,316,000	$5,300,000,000
2. Pew Charitable Trusts	138,172,400	129,279,979	2,303,126,537
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	100,363,000	107,900,000	2,300,000,000
4. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	74,599,862	88,979,208	3,581,473,230
5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	91,637,489	85,451,610	1,900,000,000
6. Danforth Foundation	111,541,589	76,023,543	153,054,107
7. Lilly Endowment	56,866,540	71,356,902	1,792,319,662
8. Rockefeller Foundation	44,510,557	67,527,566	1,676,015,284
9. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	66,802,760	67,356,663	1,478,000,000
10. San Francisco Foundation	38,567,584	47,371,035	170,898,950
11. Duke Endowment	40,343,639	40,905,415	771,871,787
12. Kresge Foundation	45,155,000	39,720,000	1,045,631,114
13. The McKnight Foundation	31,648,302	37,763,318	763,602,190
14. Carnegie Corporation of New York	27,215,601	34,434,938	807,000,000
15. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	26,295,222	33,544,361	661,185,000
16. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	21,663,260	31,932,695	749,512,063
17. Gannett Foundation	19,227,341	26,461,238	613,528,390
18. Richard King Mellon Foundation	24,706,663	26,000,940	678,810,000
19. Cleveland Foundation	22,200,000	25,300,000	457,000,000
20. William Penn Foundation	19,115,828	21,120,498	412,597,281
21. Meadows Foundation of Texas	12,517,168	20,989,992	413,248,176
22. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	18,721,037	20,758,106	482,920,715
23. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	14,912,000	17,800,000	384,500,000
24. Brown Foundation	16,517,667	16,843,127	410,634,817
25. J.E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation	14,955,556	16,573,984	338,821,450
26. Moody Foundation	25,730,748	15,581,666	363,000,000
27. Bush Foundation	13,690,000	15,471,000	332,263,000
28. John M. Olin Foundation	10,408,000	14,517,000	85,172,000
29. Robert A. Welch Foundation	8,840,904	13,184,000	259,179,000
30. Henry Luce Foundation	11,911,643	12,884,000	245,000,000
31. Fred Meyer Charitable Trust	9,624,523	11,544,112	232,602,645
32. Joyce Foundation	9,130,940	11,524,811	260,000,000
33. Longwood Foundation	8,168,350	11,481,725	263,186,000
34. Northwest Area Foundation	10,198,421	10,742,888	18,770,000
35. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust	10,341,654	10,169,351	149,051,838
36. Charles A. Dana Foundation	10,900,000	10,100,000	149,000,000
37. Amon G. Carter Foundation	8,234,422	8,856,042	160,000,000
38. Anne Burnett and Charles Tandy Foundation	7,367,636	8,715,992	158,937,882
39. Commonwealth Fund	7,427,080	8,680,987	299,156,099
40. William Randolph Hearst Foundation	6,978,000	8,430,000	243,000,000
Total	**$1,419,888,406**	**$1,527,594,692**	**$32,864,089,217**

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

Southwest Texas State U.: Donor Withdraws Pledge

The dismissal of the president of Southwest Texas State University has prompted one of his supporters to cancel plans to donate $350,000 worth of rare books to the university.

William Crook, a former U.S. Ambassador to Australia, loaned the 34 books to the university this year. Each of the books had been owned and signed by a former U.S. President, and books owned by all but four Presidents are represented in the collection.

Mr. Crook had planned to donate the collection to the university, but changed his mind after the Texas State University System Board of Regents fired Robert L. Hardesty as president of Southwest Texas State earlier this month.

The board cited "philosophical differences" with Mr. Hardesty, but the former president and his supporters say the firing was politically motivated.

In a statement, Mr. Crook said he would "wait until reason replaces malice on the board or I'll find a home for the collection where 'philosophical differences' are encouraged rather than suppressed."

Mr. Crook is a resident of San Marcos, Tex., where the university is located. His decision followed a similar announcement by a cartoonist, Charles Barsotti, a Southwest Texas State alumnus who, because of Mr. Hardesty's dismissal, canceled plans to donate his collected works to the university's library.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

U. of Alabama: $2-Million for Accounting School

A tax attorney and land developer has given $2-million to the University of Alabama's School of Accounting for scholarships and faculty support.

University officials said they would name the accounting school after the donor, Hugh Culverhouse, a graduate of the university. Mr. Culverhouse, who owns the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the National Football League, gave the school $250,000 for an endowed professorship in 1984.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Notes on Capital Campaigns

- Catawba College has concluded a two-year, $15-million capital campaign, with $27.2-million raised. About $14-million of the money was earmarked for the construction of facilities, while the rest enabled the college to double its endowment, create professorships and scholarships, and liquidate a $1-million operating deficit.
- The University of South Florida has announced a five-year campaign for $111-million, with $38.8-million already pledged. The university's president, Francis Borkowski, called the campaign goal "probably the most ambitious undertaking ever for a university this young." The university offered its first classes in 1960.
- Oberlin College has announced a five-year campaign to raise $80-million, with $45-million pledged. The drive will seek $19.1-million for professorships, fellowships, and faculty research; $17.5-million for student financial aid; $16.1-million for academic programs and facilities; $7.3-million to enhance the quality of student life; and $20-million for annual support.
- The University of Oregon has begun a five-year campaign to raise $60-million, with $22.7-million already pledged. The first phase of the campaign will seek $34.6-million, primarily for the university's library and for professorships. The second phase will try to raise $25.4-million for a humanities center, scholarships and fellowships, and other academic and athletic programs.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Accrediting Body Reviews

The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation periodically reviews the procedures and practices of its member accrediting bodies. Accrediting bodies seeking continued recognition are scheduled for review on January 9-11, 1989, in Washington, D.C. Deadline for receipt of third party comment or request to present oral testimony is November 10, 1988. Comments must be addressed specifically to an applicant's compliance with COPA's "Provisions for Recognition," which may be obtained from the COPA office. An agency's application and materials submitted by third parties shall be available in the COPA office for public review until December 9, 1988. Third party comment or request for appointment should be sent to the attention of Dr. Gloria Chernay, Director of Constituent Services, COPA, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 305, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 452-1433.

Applications for Continued Recognition

Commission on Dental Accreditation/American Dental Association... "first professional programs in dental education and degree and certificate programs in dental auxiliary education (dental assisting, dental hygiene and dental laboratory technology); advanced degree and certificate programs in dental education (dental public health, endodontics, oral pathology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, general practice residency and general dentistry)."

Council on Optometric Education/American Optometric Association... "professional programs in optometry and optometric technology."

Council on Education/American Veterinary Medical Association... "first professional degree programs in veterinary medicine."

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education... "baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in teacher education."

Committee on Accreditation/Society of American Foresters... "first professional degree programs, baccalaureate or higher, in forestry education."

American Council on Pharmaceutical Education... "first professional degree programs (baccalaureate or doctoral) in pharmacy."

Applications for Initial Recognition

Computing Sciences Accreditation Board... "programs at the baccalaureate level in the United States and its possessions and territories."

Planning Accreditation Board/American Planning Association... "professional programs, baccalaureate and master's, in planning."

Application for Change of Scope

Council on Optometric Education/American Optometric Association requests the addition of accreditation of optometric residency programs.